



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 118 315

A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 84301508.2

(51) Int. Cl.³: **A 22 B 5/08**
A 46 B 9/02

(22) Date of filing: 07.03.84

(30) Priority: 07.03.83 DK 1106/83

(43) Date of publication of application:
12.09.84 Bulletin 84/37

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE GB NL SE

(71) Applicant: Slagteriernes Forskningsinstitut
Maglegaardsvej 2
DK-4000 Roskilde(DK)

(72) Inventor: Petersen, Olfert Helge
Sondergaardsvej 3 Allerslev
DK-4320 Lejre(DK)

(72) Inventor: Petersen, Carl
Enghavevej 20
DK-7800 Skive(DK)

(72) Inventor: Petersen, Anthony
Ullerupvej 40
DK-6780 Skaerbaek(DK)

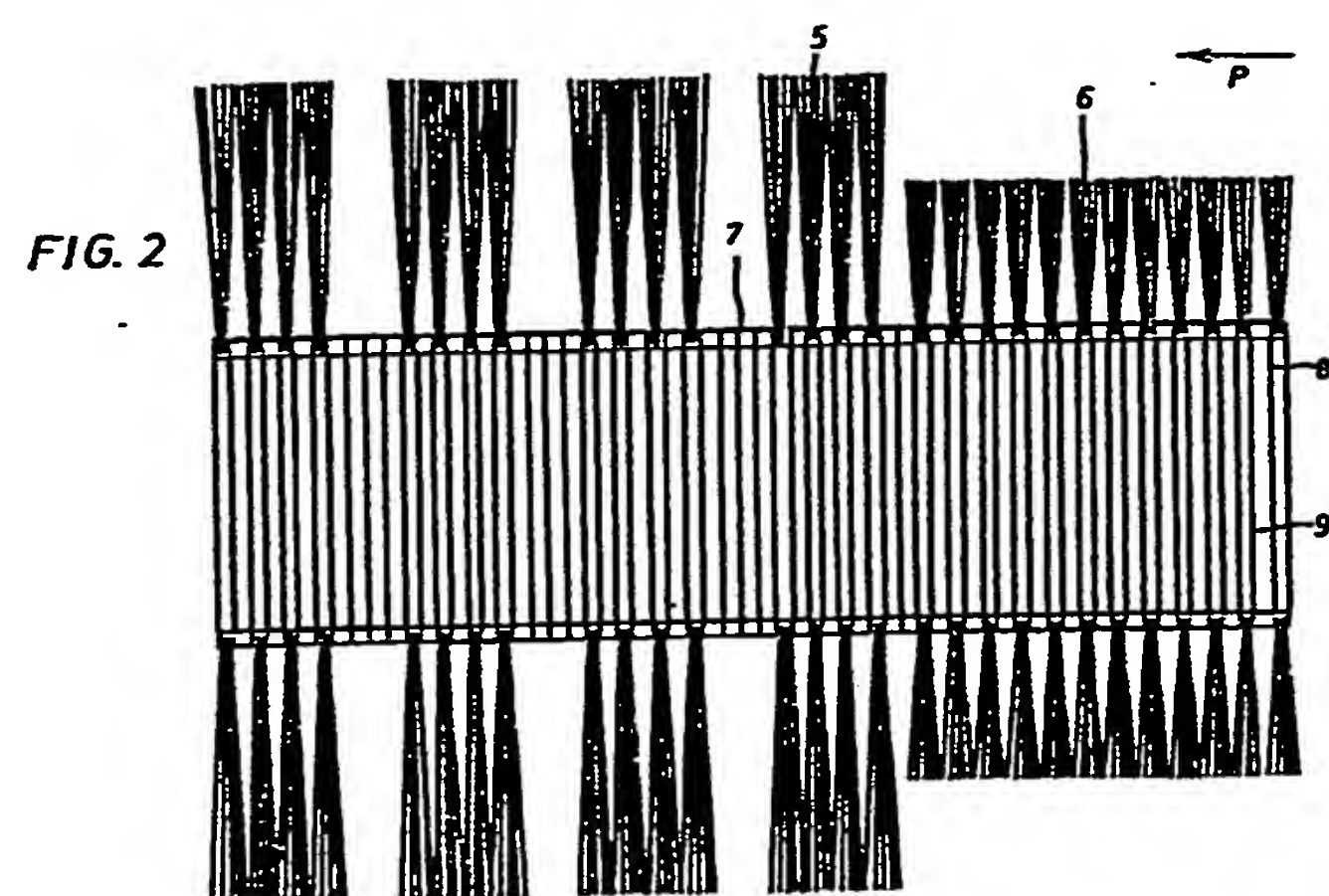
(74) Representative: Alexander, Thomas Bruce et al,
Boult, Wade & Tennant 27 Farnival Street
London EC4A 1PQ(GB)

(54) Brushing device.

(57) A brushing device, for a rotating brushing machine or similar surface treating apparatus, is axially formed from a plurality of sections (1, 5, 10) with relatively long bristles and other sections (2, 6, 7, 11, 12) with relatively short bristles and/or without bristles. The sections with relatively long bristles are always separated from each other by sections with relatively short bristles and/or sections without bristles. The device is suitable for brushing carcasses continuously conveyed on a slaughter line. The carcasses will assume specific positions during conveyance past the device, in which positions the entire treated rind surface is cleaned by the brushing device, because the length of the bristles is adapted to the contour of the carcass in the brushed area.

EP 0 118 315 A2

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



BRUSHING DEVICE

The present invention relates to a brushing device, for use in a rotating brushing machine or similar surface treating apparatus.

5 Objects of irregular shape such as pig carcasses are difficult to brush in brushing plants because the protruding parts prevent efficient brushing of the other parts. Hence, in bacon factories it is a wellknown fact that it is difficult to obtain a clean rind by mechanical brushing of .
10 pig carcasses that are automatically conveyed on a slaughter line. The legs, for example, prevent thorough cleaning of belly and breast, and the legs themselves may be damaged by excessive treatment. As a consequence, it is necessary to use many
15 separate brushing machines and brushing devices, and even then it is still often necessary to perform a supplemenetary manual cleaning using a knife.

 According to the invention there is provided a brushing device which in the axial direction comprises
20 a plurality of brush sections with relatively long bristles and other sections with relatively short bristles and/or sections without bristles, the sections

with relatively long bristles being separated from each other by sections with relatively short bristles and/or sections without bristles.

The brushing device according to the invention
5 can be used in rotating brushing machines or similar surface treating apparatuses. For example, it may be used in slaughterhouses in machines for brushing pig carcasses which are conveyed continuously on a slaughter line in lateral relationship suspended from
10 gambrels. In this case the legs of a carcass will quickly find their way into the sections with relatively short bristles or without bristles when encountering the rotating brushing device. The legs will remain in said sections for a while as the gambrel
15 moves on. When the carcass has assumed a certain inclination, the legs will be forced out and find their way into a successive section with relatively short bristles or without bristles. This will be repeated until the legs finally clear the brushing device
20 completely.

Hence, the carcass will assume specific positions during conveyance past the brushing device, and the brush sections, therefore, may be formed in a manner providing efficient treatment of the rind surface in
25 the positions assumed, as it will be possible to

adapt the bristle length to the carcass profile in a given position.

In a first embodiment the device has no sections without bristles.

5 In a second embodiment the device comprises sections with relatively long bristles and other sections with relatively short bristles and sections without bristles, the sections with relatively long bristles being separated by sections without bristles.

10 In a third embodiment the device comprises sections with relatively long bristles and other sections with relatively short bristles and sections without bristles, at least one section without bristles being arranged between a section with
15 relatively long bristles and a section with relatively short bristles.

At least one section with relatively long bristles may be formed with greater bristle density than that of any section with relatively short bristles. The
20 result is a more vigorous brushing with these brush sections, and at the same time the protruding parts of the carcass will have greater difficulty in passing such sections.

The device may consist of a plurality of clamped
25 brush rings arranged in sections with bristles of.

even length in each section, between which brush rings
spacer rings may be provided, if desired.

Such a structure allows for easy adaption of
the device to the actual need for brushing of a
5 specific surface.

It has proved advantageous in brushing pig
carcasses that the width of sections with relatively
short bristles or without bristles be at least 5 cm
and preferably not more than 15 cm.

10 The device according to the invention is suitable
for brushing pig carcasses which are conveyed on a
slaughter line suspended from gambrels, the device
preferably being suspended like a pendulum enabling
it to adjust itself to the pig carcasses.

15 Furthermore, the device is preferably mounted
such that its axis of rotation is at an angle of
0-20° in relation to the conveying direction of the
carcasses past the device.

Three brushing devices embodying the invention
20 will now be described by way of example with reference
to the drawings in which each of the three figures
shows a lateral sectional view of a respective
embodiment.

For the sake of clarity, only the bristles
25 immediately behind the sectional plane are shown in

each figure.

The brushing device of Figure 1 consists of three brush sections 1 with relatively long bristles, and two brush sections 2 with relatively short bristles.

5 It is formed from brush rings 3 and interposed spacer rings 4 which are clamped between flanges (not shown).

The brush rings have plastics material bristles of pentagonal cross section ("Silver-pren", børstefabriken "Dan", Denmark). The outside diameters
10 of the sections 1 and 2 are 750 and 650 mm, respectively, with the basic width of the rings being approximately 12 mm. The outside diameter of the spacer rings is 280 mm with a width of approximately 16 mm.

It will be noted that the device has a relatively
15 high bristle density in the last (right hand) section, where there is only one spacer ring 4 between successive brush rings 3, whereas two spacer rings 4 are provided in the other sections.

The device is suitable for brushing neck and
20 forehead areas of pig carcasses conveyed as indicated by the arrow P in parallel relationship to the axis of rotation of the brushing device.

The brushing device of Figure 2 consists of four sections 5 with relatively long bristles, one section
25 6 with relatively short bristles and three sections 7

without bristles, It is formed from brush rings 8 and spacer rings 9. Spacer rings 9 also form the sections 7 without bristles.

The outside diameters of the sections 5 and 6 are 750 and 550 mm, respectively.

This device is suitable for brushing the breast and fore legs of pig carcasses conveyed as indicated by the arrow P in parallel relationship to the axis of rotation of the brushing device.

10 The brushing device of Figure 3 consists of two sections 10 with relatively long bristles, four sections 11 with relatively short bristles, and four sections 12 without bristles. It is formed similarly to the devices of Figures 1 and 2, but the first
15 (left hand) operating section consists of brush rings only. The outside diameters of the sections 10 and 11 are 750 and 650 mm, respectively.

This device is suitable for brushing the foreshank and neck of the right or left side of a pig carcass
20 whose conveying direction P is at an angle of 5-15° in relation to the axis of rotation of the brushing device.

Brush rings are particularly economical to use, as the individual rings may be turned about so as to
25 have the opposite rotational direction. This allows

the opposite sharp side of the bristles to treat the
rind.

Furthermore, brush rings with relatively long
bristles may be used again after the bristles have
5 been shortened to the bristle length used in sections
with relatively short bristles.

10

15

20

25

CLAIMS:

1. A brushing device, for use in a rotating
brushing machine or similar surface treating apparatus,
characterised in that in the axial direction the
device comprises a plurality of brush sections (1, 5,
5 10) with relatively long bristles and other sections
(2, 6, 7, 11, 12) with relatively short bristles and/or
sections without bristles, the sections with relatively
long bristles being separated from each other by
sections with relatively short bristles and/or sections
10 without bristles.

2. A device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised
in that there are no sections without bristles.

15 3. A device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised
by sections (5) with relatively long bristles and
other sections (6) with relatively short bristles and
sections (7) without bristles, the sections (5) with
relatively long bristles being separated by sections
20 (7) without bristles.

4. A device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised
by sections (10) with relatively long bristles and
other sections (11) with relatively short bristles and
25 sections (12) without bristles, at least one section

without bristles being arranged between a section with relatively long bristles and a section with relatively short bristles.

5 5. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that at least one section (1) with relatively long bristles is formed with greater bristle density than that of any section (2) with relatively short bristles.

10

6. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it consists of a plurality of clamped brush rings (3, 8) arranged in sections with bristles of even length in each section
15 (1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11).

7. A device as claimed in Claim 6, characterised by spacer rings (4, 9) between certain brush rings (3, 8).

20

8. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the width of sections with relatively short bristles or without bristles is at least 5 cm.

25

9. A device as claimed in Claim 8, characterised in that the width of sections with relatively short bristles or without bristles is not more than 15 cm.

5 10. Use of the device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, on a machine for brushing pig carcasses being conveyed on a slaughter line, suspended from gambrels.

10 11. Use as claimed in Claim 10, characterised in that the axis of rotation of the device is at an angle of $0-20^{\circ}$ in relation to the conveying direction (P) of the carcasses.

15 12. Use as claimed in Claim 10 or Claim 11, characterised in that the device is suspended like a pendulum.

FIG. 1

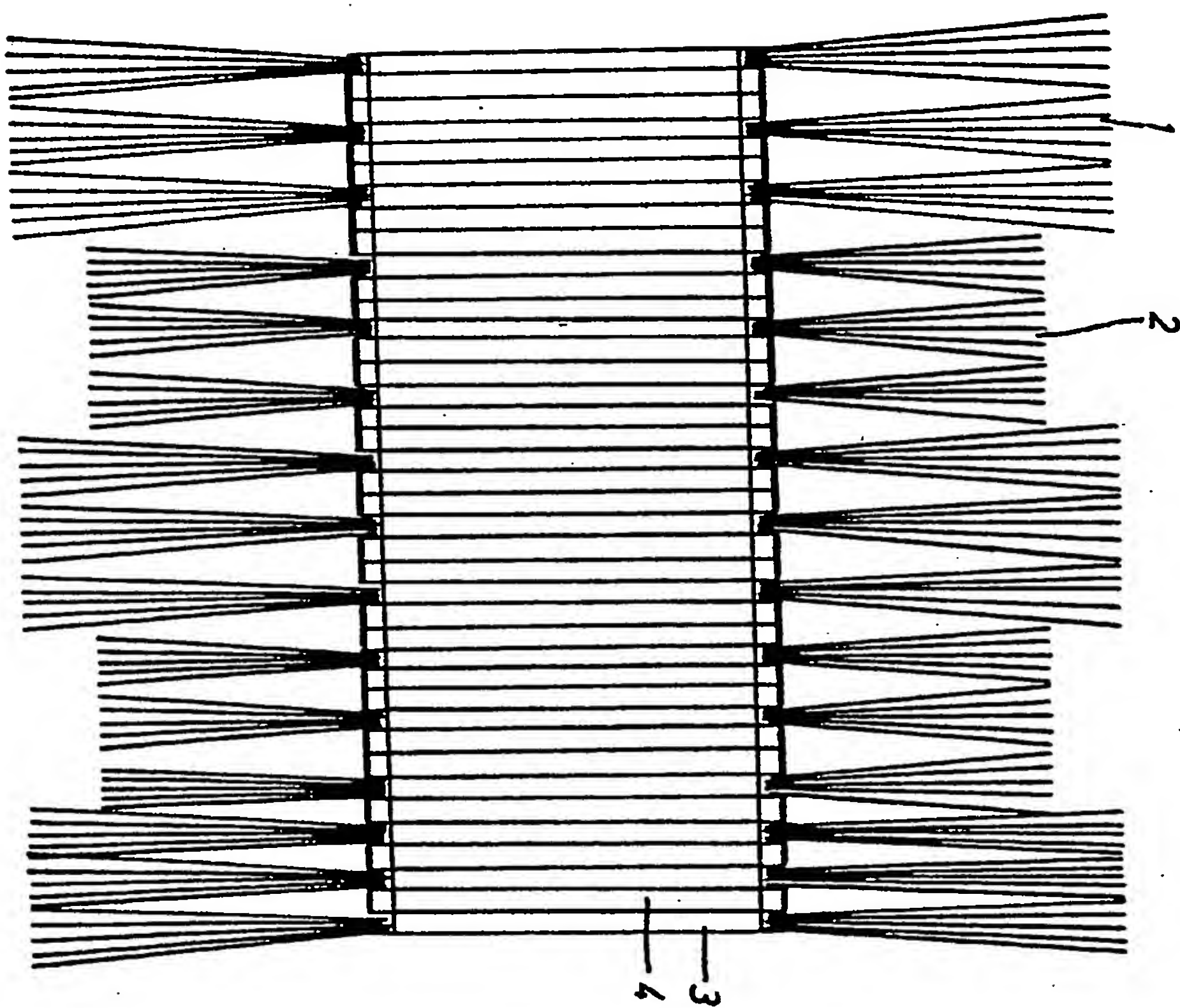
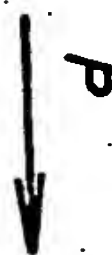


FIG. 2

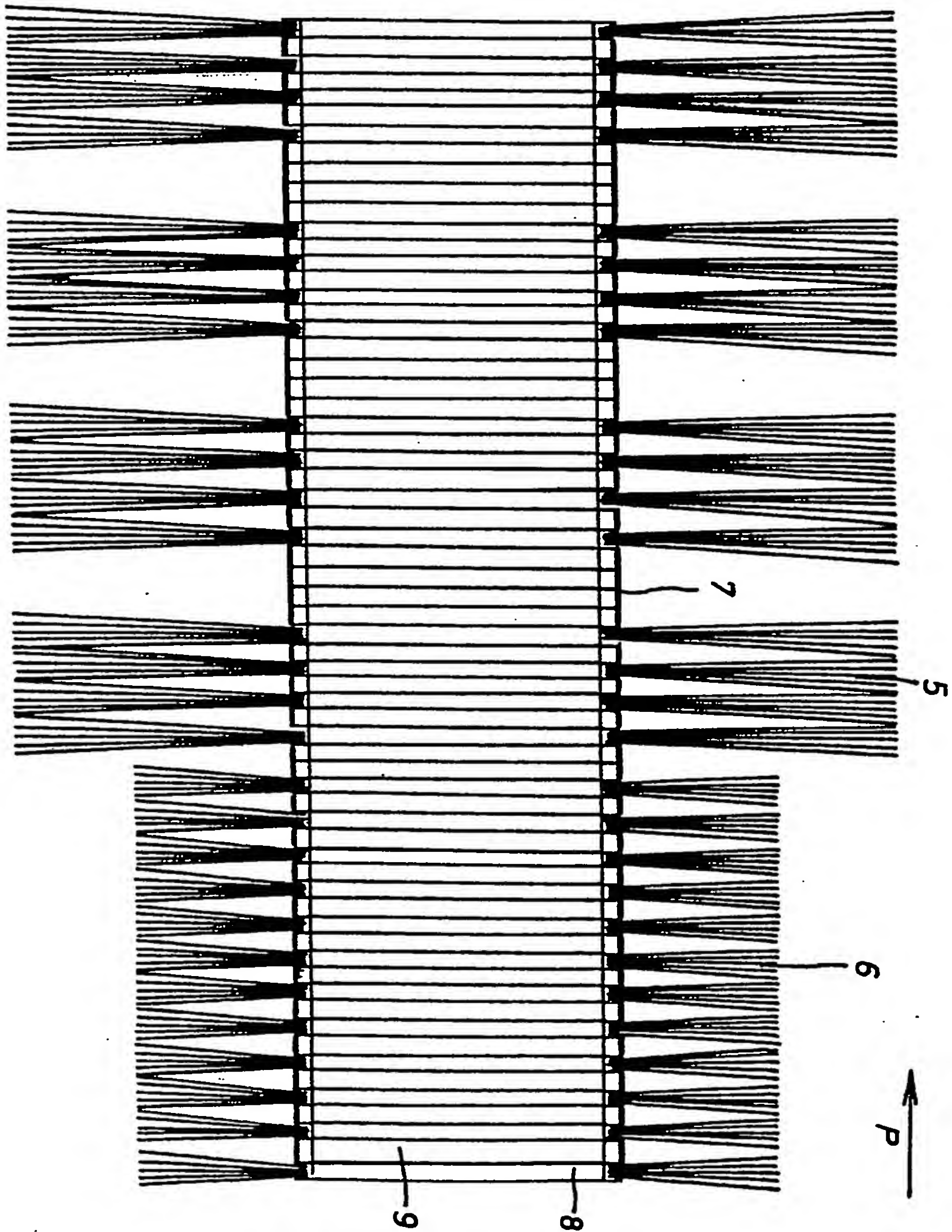
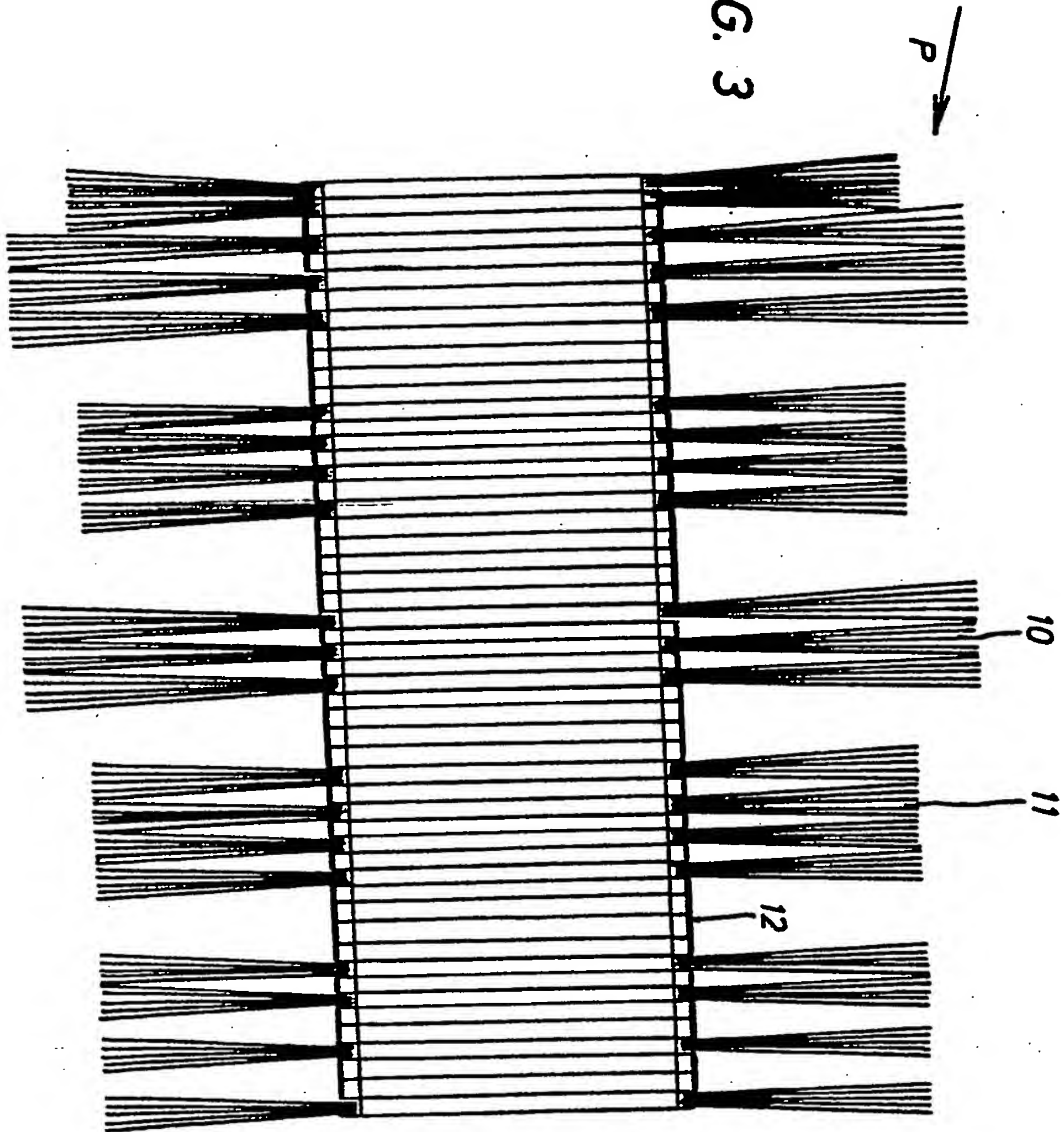


FIG. 3



**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

☐ **BLACK BORDERS**

☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**

☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**

☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**

☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**

☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**

☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**

☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**

☒ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**

☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.